

Part 95  
Subpart D

# CB

## Citizens Band Radio Service Rules

prepared by the  
Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D.C.

Effective August 1, 1978



\$3.50



Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_

Your Handle \_\_\_\_\_

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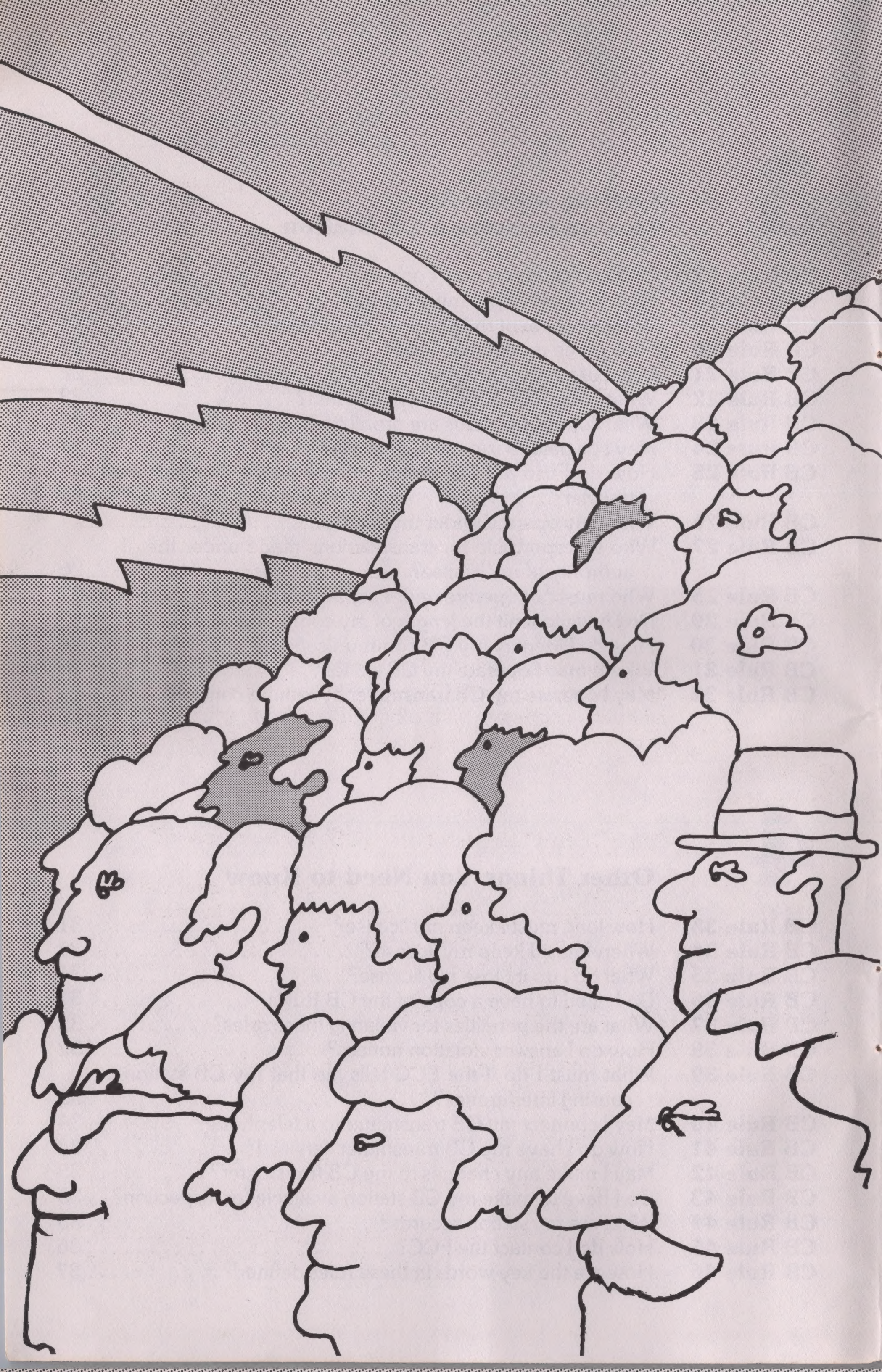
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# 1

## Welcome to CB

You are joining the many millions of CBers who have their own personal two-way radio stations. It's easy to become a CBer. If you are old enough to vote and you can qualify for a license, you can get on the air right away. Remember, though, that you are operating a radio station.

Your FCC license gives you the privilege of using the CB channels, but it also requires you to accept the responsibility to use them properly so as not to cause interference problems.

The CB Radio Service, like other radio services, is made up of a number of stations that transmit messages on radio frequency channels. These frequencies are limited by the laws of nature—there's room in the radio spectrum for only a limited number. The Federal Communications Commission issues radio licenses as a method of regulating the use of these frequencies. When you apply for a CB license, you agree to follow the rules set by the FCC to make your radio service a useful one.

Read the rules carefully. Following them is the least you can do to become a good CBer. Also follow the rules of good manners, cooperate with other CBers sharing the 40 CB channels, use a little radio courtesy, and enjoy your CB.

### General Provisions

#### **CB Rule 1     What is the Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service?**

The CB Radio Service is a private, two-way, short-distance voice communications service for personal or business activities. The CB Radio Service may also be used for voice paging.

#### **CB Rule 2     How do I use these rules?**

- (a) Read and obey the rules. See CB Rule 37 for the penalties for violations of these rules.
- (b) Where the rules use the word "you", "you" means an applicant, a licensee, or an individual holding a valid temporary permit, where appropriate.
- (c) Where the rules use the word "person," the rules are concerned with any person, including an individual, a



corporation, a partnership, or an association.

### **CB Rule 3    Do I need a license?**

Before operating a CB transmitter, you must have authority from the FCC as follows:

*An Individual Must:*

Get a CB license from the FCC;

**or**

Have a properly filled-out temporary permit (FCC Form 555-B);

**or**

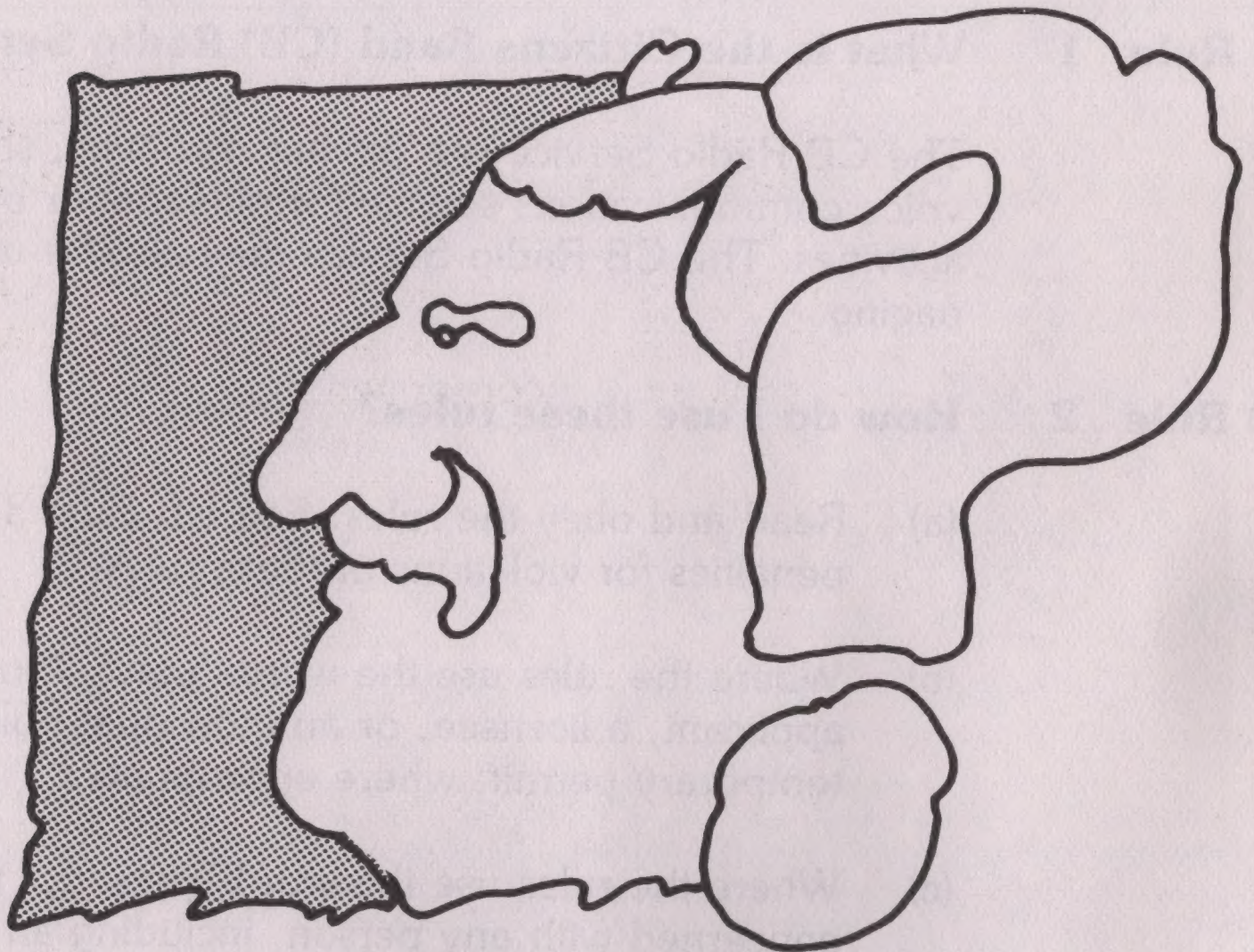
Qualify to operate a CB transmitter under the authority of another person's license.

*An Association, Partnership, Corporation, or Governmental Unit Must:*

Get a CB license from the FCC;

**or**

Request, receive, and comply with a special temporary authority or other special authorization from the FCC.





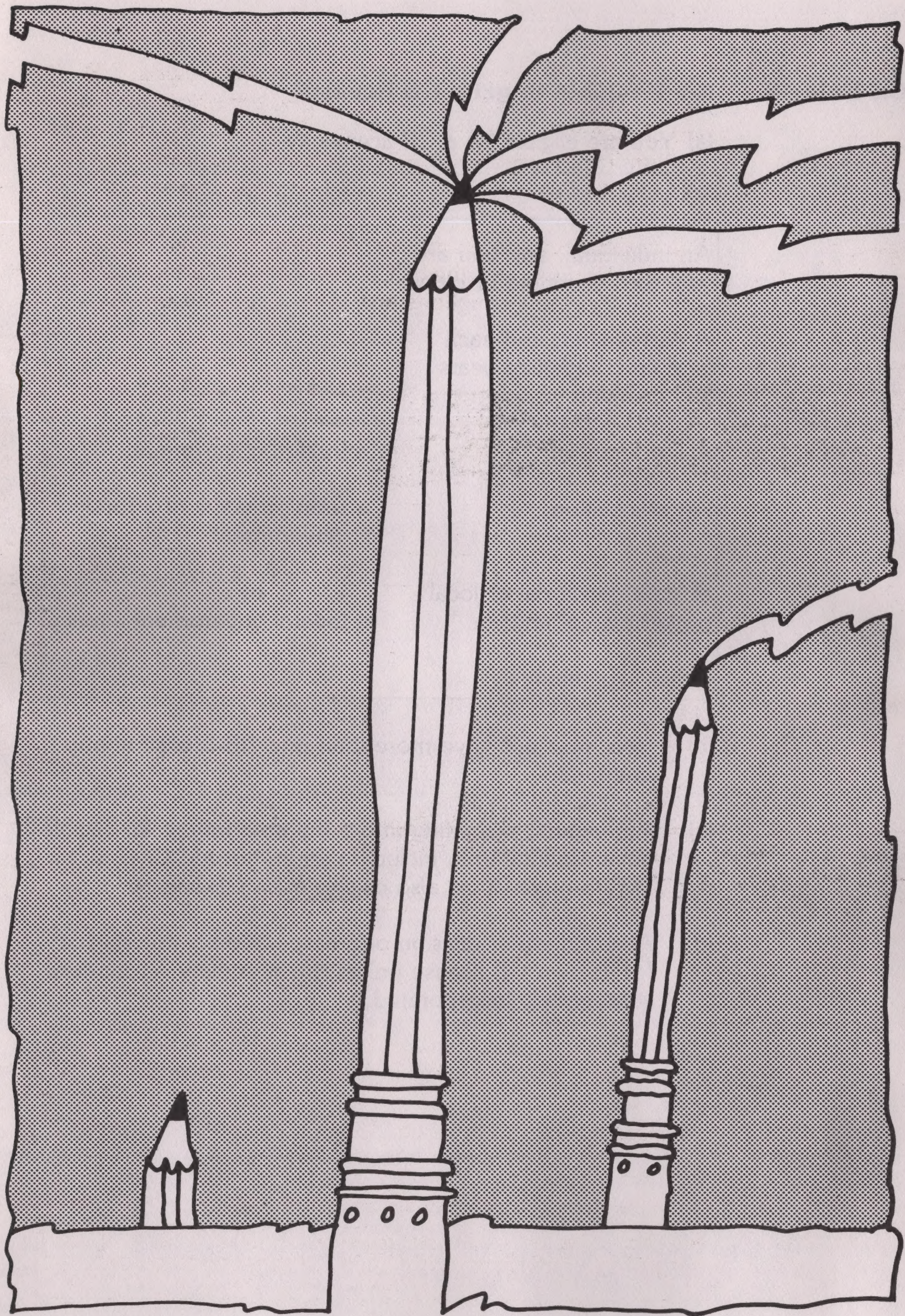
**CB Rule 4    Am I eligible to get a CB license?**

(a) You are eligible for a CB license if—

You are:	And you are not:
An individual, and you are eighteen years old or older;	
A partnership, and each partner is eighteen years old or older;	
A corporation;	a foreign government
An association;	a representative of a foreign government
A state, territorial or local governmental unit; or	<b>or</b> a federal government agency
Other legal entity	

- (b) You must not have more than one CB license at any one time.
- (c) Any agency operating under the authority of an eligible governmental unit, including an authorized Civil Defense agency, is also eligible for a CB license.
- (d) A subsidiary or division of a corporation is not eligible for its own CB license unless the subsidiary or division is separately incorporated.







# How To Apply For Your CB License

There are three steps to take before you can get your CB license. The first step is to fill out a license application. The second step is to mail it to the FCC. And the third step is to get your Temporary Permit or a Special Temporary Authority to operate while you wait for your license.

Your application is an important document, so fill it out correctly. You can use the FCC Form 505 included in this book. Follow the instructions and look at the illustrated examples.

**(ITEM 1)** If you are applying as an individual, print your full name here the same way as it appears in your signature. If you are applying as an organization, leave ITEMS 1 and 2 blank.

1. Complete **ONLY** if license is for an Individual or Individual Doing Business as

C	H	A	R	L	E	Y			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

FIRST NAME

B
---

INIT

R	U	L	E		J	R	
---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--

LAST NAME

**(ITEM 2)** Use numbers to enter the month, day, and year of your birth. Do **not** enter today's date or **this** year. Leave this blank if you are not applying as an individual.

2. DATE OF BIRTH

1	0	0	4	3	6
MONTH		DAY		YEAR	

**(ITEM 3)** If you want to be licensed as a business or organization, print the official name of your organization here. If you are an individual who wants to be licensed as a business, print your name in ITEM 1, your date of birth in

3. Complete **ONLY** if license is for a business, an organization, or Individual Doing Business

X	Y	Z		B	O	D	Y		S	H	O	P							
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NAME OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION



ITEM 2, and the name of your business here. Other individuals should leave this item blank.

**(ITEM 4)** Print your mailing address here. If it is a post office box, rural delivery or general delivery, or if it does not describe where your CB station will be located, you must also fill out ITEM 5. Be sure to use the two-letter abbreviation for your state **(ITEM 4-C)** and to include your zip code **(ITEM 4-D)**.

4. Mailing Address	
40 CHANNEL DRIVE	
4A. NUMBER AND STREET	
4B. CITY	
ACTON	
(See reverse side of this form, for filling in Item 4C.)	
4C. STATE	4D. ZIP CODE
ME	04001

**(ITEM 5)** If your mailing address in ITEM 4 describes where your CB station will be located, leave this blank. If not, describe its location in other words. If you have no street number, describe where it is as if you were telling someone where you live. **Do not** merely state where your CB is installed. (For example, don't say, "In my pick-up truck.") In ITEMS 5B and 5C, print the **nearest** town or city and state even if they are not the same as Items 4B and 4C.

5. If you gave a P.O. Box No., RFD No., or General Delivery in Item 4A, you must a	
FARM ON OLD MILL CREEK	
5A. NUMBER AND STREET WHERE YOU OR YOUR PRINCIPAL STATION (If your location can not be described by number and street, give other description, such as, on RT. 2, 3 mi., north of York.)	
5B. CITY	5C. STATE
MIDDLETOWN	
(See reverse side of this form for filling in Item 5C.)	



**(ITEM 6)** Check the box that best describes you or the organization to be licensed. (If you are neither an individual nor a business, you're probably either an association or a government entity. An association is any group applying for a license for a CB station to be used by its members. Check the distinctions listed under CB Rule 26. A government entity is any agency operated by a state, county, or local government, such as a police or fire department or a public school system. A Federal Government agency is **not** eligible for a CB license. You should not have to check "Other" except for an unusual situation.

<b>6. Type of Applicant (Check Only One Box)</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Individual</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Association</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Corporation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Business Partnership</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Governmental Entity</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sole Proprietor or Individual/Doing Business As</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other (Specify)</i> _____		

**(ITEM 7)** If you are applying for your first CB license, or if you have let your license expire, check "New license." If you are renewing your license or increasing the number of transmitters you plan to use, check the appropriate box and print your official FCC call sign in the boxes on the right.

<b>7. This application is for</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>New License</i>	<b>IMPORTANT</b> <b>Give Official FCC Call Sign</b> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div> </div>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Renewal</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Increase in Number of Transmitters</i>	

**(ITEM 8)** Check "Citizens Band Station License."



**(ITEM 9)** Check the box that indicates how many CB sets (transmitters) you plan to use during your license term. You only need one station license to operate as many as 25 different CB sets. If you plan to use more than 25, specify how many in the boxes on the right and attach a statement explaining why you need more than 25.

9. Indicate number of transmitters applicant will operate during the five year license period (Check Only One Box)

☒ 1-25

☐ 26 or more (Specify No. 

--	--	--	--

 and attach statement justifying need.)


**(ITEM 10)** Read these statements carefully. If you do not agree with any of them, you cannot become a CBer. These statements are your promise to obey the CB rules.

10. CERTIFICATION I certify that:

- The applicant is not a foreign government or a representative thereof.
- The applicant has or has ordered a current copy of Subpart C for Radio Control or Subpart D for Citizens Band of Part 95 of the Commission's Rules.
- The applicant will operate his transmitter in full compliance with the applicable law and current rules of the FCC and that his station will not be used for any purpose contrary to Federal, State, or local law or with greater power than authorized.
- The applicant waives any claim against the regulatory power of the United States relative to the use of a particular frequency or the use of the medium of transmission of radio waves because of any such previous use, whether licensed or unlicensed.



**(ITEM 11)** If you are applying as an individual, sign your name exactly as it appears in Item 1. If you are not applying as an individual, sign the application as directed in CB Rule 11.

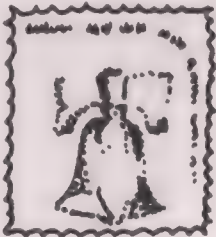
	11. SIGNATURE <i>Charley B. Rule Jr.</i>
	Signature of: Individual applicant, partner, or authorized person on behalf of governmental entity, or an officer of a corporation or association

**(ITEM 12)** Enter today's date.

12. DATE <i>August 1, 1978</i>
--------------------------------

**Step 2**

After you have completed the application, turn it over and print your name and mailing address in the space blocked off, then print your temporary call sign in the boxes at the bottom. Starting with the box after K , print your first and last initials and the five numbers of your zip code. Mail your completed form to:

<i>Charley B. Rule Jr.</i> <i>40 Channel Drive</i> <i>Acton, ME 04001</i>	
<i>Federal Communications</i> <i>Commission</i> <i>Gettysburg, PA 17326</i>	



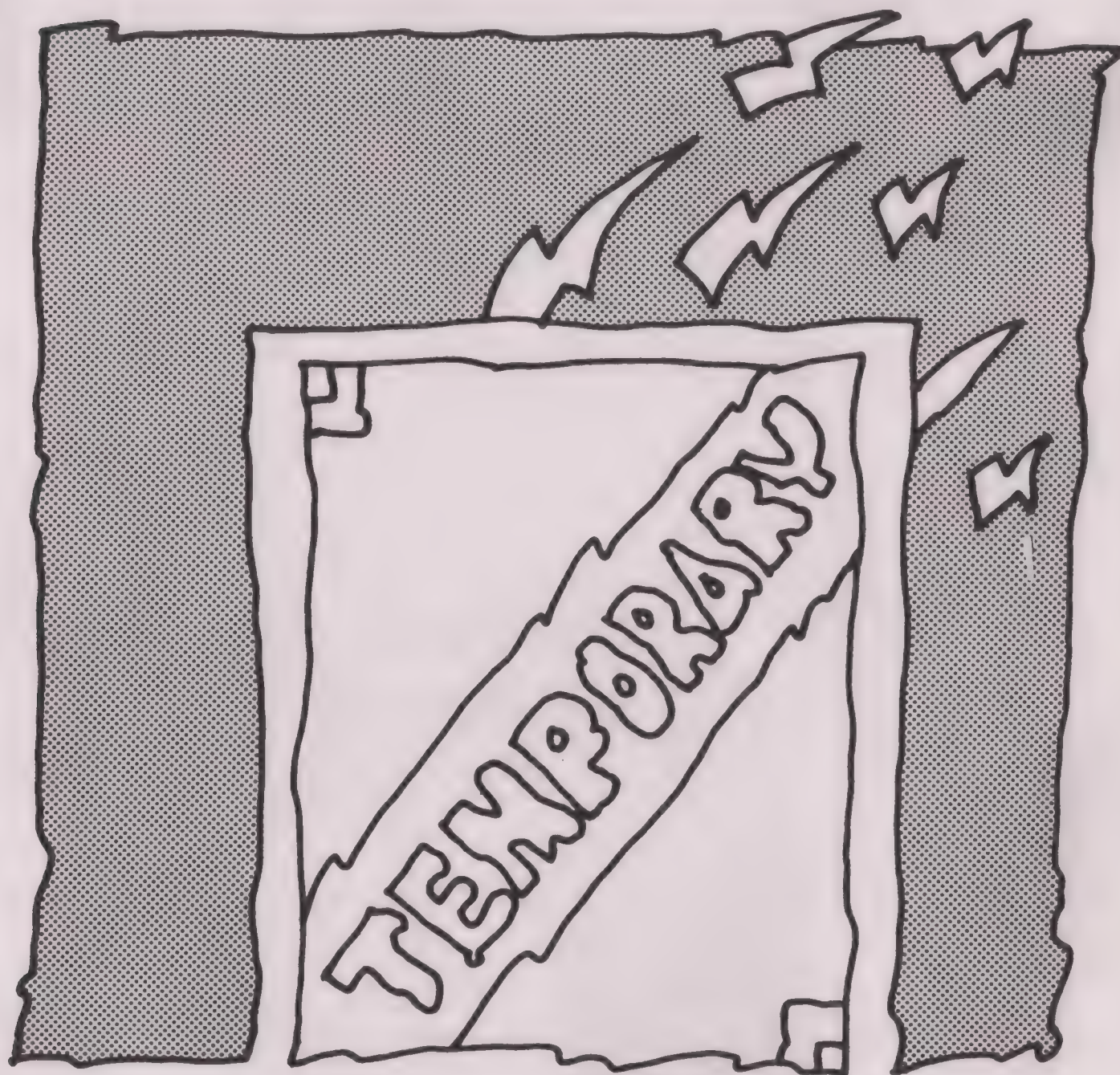
### Step 3

#### 1 Instructions (FCC Form 555-B)

The address is important because it contains the special zip code, **17326**, used only for CB applications. This special zip code must be used to insure prompt delivery of your application to Gettysburg. Since your application will be one of many, you should expect to wait about two months for it to be processed. If you are an individual, you may begin operating your CB station right away with a Temporary Permit that you prepare yourself by filling out an FCC Form 555-B. For your convenience, a Temporary Permit is included here. Simply follow the instructions.

- Use this form only if you want a temporary permit while your regular application, FCC Form 505, is being processed by the FCC.
- Do not use this form if you already have a CB license.
- Do not use this form when renewing your CB license.

Keep your Temporary Permit with this book. **If you are not being licensed as an individual, you cannot use a Temporary Permit.** CB Rule 7 explains how you may apply for temporary privileges as a business.





**Temporary Permit**  
Citizens Band Radio Station

United States of America  
Federal Communications Commission

**2 Certification** Read, Fill In Blanks, and Sign

I Hereby Certify:

- ☐ I am at least 18 years of age.
- ☐ I am not a representative of a foreign government.
- ☐ I have applied for a CB Station License by mailing a completed Form 505 to the Federal Communications Commission, Gettysburg, Pa. **17326**.
- ☐ I have not been denied a license or had my license revoked by the FCC.
- ☐ I am not the subject of any legal action concerning the operation of a radio station.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date Form 505 mailed to FCC \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**If you cannot certify to the above, you are not eligible for a temporary permit.**

**Willful false statements void this permit and are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.**

**3 Temporary Call Sign**

- **Complete the blocks as indicated.**

**K**

Initial of  
Applicant's  
First Name

Initial of  
Applicant's  
Last Name

Applicant's Zip Code

Use this temporary call sign until given a call sign by the Federal Communications Commission.

**4 Limitations**

Your authority under this permit is subject to all applicable laws, treaties and regulations and is subject to the right of use or control by the Government of the United States.

This permit is valid for 60 days from the date the Form 505 is mailed to the FCC.

**You must have a temporary permit or a license from the FCC to operate your Citizens Band radio transmitter.**

**Do not mail this form.  
This is your temporary permit.**

FCC FORM 555-B  
May 1978



**CB Rule 5      How do I apply for a CB license?**

- (a) You apply for a CB license by filling out an application (FCC Form 505) and sending it to the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326.
- (b) You can get applications from the FCC; Washington, D.C. 20554 or from any FCC field office. (A list of FCC field offices is contained in CB Rule 45.) Many CB equipment dealers also have application forms.
- (c) If you have questions about your application, you should write to the Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.
- (d) If your application is not completely filled out, if you do not make the necessary certifications, or you do not include all necessary information with your application, the FCC may return your application.
- (e) A Canadian Radio Service licensee may apply for permission to operate his or her station in the United States by filling out an application (FCC Form 410-B) and sending it to the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17325.

**CB Rule 6      May I operate my CB station while my application is being processed?**

- (a) If you are an individual, you may operate your CB transmitter after you have mailed your CB license application to the FCC, if—
  - (1) You fill out a temporary permit application (FCC Form 555-B), and
  - (2) You keep this form with your station records. The completed form is your temporary permit.
- (b) A CB temporary permit is valid for 60 days after you mail your CB license application to the FCC.

**CB Rule 7      We are not an individual. How do we apply for temporary privileges?**

- (a) Only an individual applicant may use a temporary CB permit.



- (b) A partnership, corporation, association, joint-stock company, trust or governmental unit may operate a CB transmitter while its application for a new CB license is pending only if it has obtained special temporary authority from the FCC. A written request for special temporary authority, including a justification for the request, may be submitted to the Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.

**CB Rule 8     How do I renew or modify my CB license?**

- (a) You renew or modify your license in the same way that you apply for a new CB license. You should allow at least sixty days for the FCC to act on your application.
- (b) If you send your application before your license expires, you may continue to operate under that license until the FCC acts on your application. You do not need a temporary permit, but you should keep a copy of the application you send to the FCC.
- (c) You must stop transmitting as soon as your license expires, unless you have already sent your renewal application to the FCC. You may not begin transmitting again until you have received a new license from the FCC.

**CB Rule 9     How does a corporation holding a CB license apply for consent to transfer control of the corporation?**

If a corporation holds a CB license, it must obtain written permission from the FCC before it transfers control of the corporation. A request for this consent must be made on FCC Form 703, and must be sent to the FCC; Washington, D.C. 20554.

**CB Rule 10    What address do I put on my application?**

- (a) You must include your current complete mailing address in the United States and station address on your CB license application.
- (b) A Canadian General Radio Service licensee may supply a Canadian address, if he or she is applying for



permission to operate a General Radio Service station in the United States. A Canadian General Radio Service licensee applies for permission to operate a General Radio Service station in the United States on FCC Form 410-B.

**CB Rule 11      How do I sign my CB license application?**

- (a) If you are an individual, you must sign your own application personally.
- (b) If you are not an individual, you must sign your application as follows:

Applicant .....	Signature
Partnership .....	One of the partners
Corporation .....	Officer
Association .....	Member who is an officer
Governmental Unit ..	Appropriate elected or appointed official

- (c) If the FCC requires you to submit additional information, you must sign it in the same way you signed your application.
- (d) If you willfully make a false statement on your application, you may be punished by fine, imprisonment and revocation of your station license.

**CB Rule 12      How long is my license term?**

Your CB license term is usually five years from the date the FCC first issued or renewed it. The expiration date is printed on the license.

**CB Rule 13      What kind of operation does my license allow?**

- (a) You must obey all the conditions and terms of your license.
- (b) You may operate your CB station from your car, your house, or any other fixed location. (The FCC licenses all CB stations as mobile stations.)
- (c) Your CB license allows you to operate with up to 25 transmitters. To use more than 25 transmitters, you must request and receive written permission from the Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554. Attach a letter to your application explaining



why you need more than 25 transmitters and how you will control the operation of the transmitters.

**CB Rule 14      What must I do if my name or address changes?**

- (a) If your name, station address, or mailing address changes, you must inform the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326. Your notice must include the name and address as it appears on your license, the new name or new address, and your call sign. You must keep a copy of this notice in your station records. (Your notice may be in letter form. Your CB license may have a form attached to it which you can also use for this purpose.)
- (b) If you hold a CB license, and then incorporate, form a new partnership, or form a new association, you must apply for a new CB license.

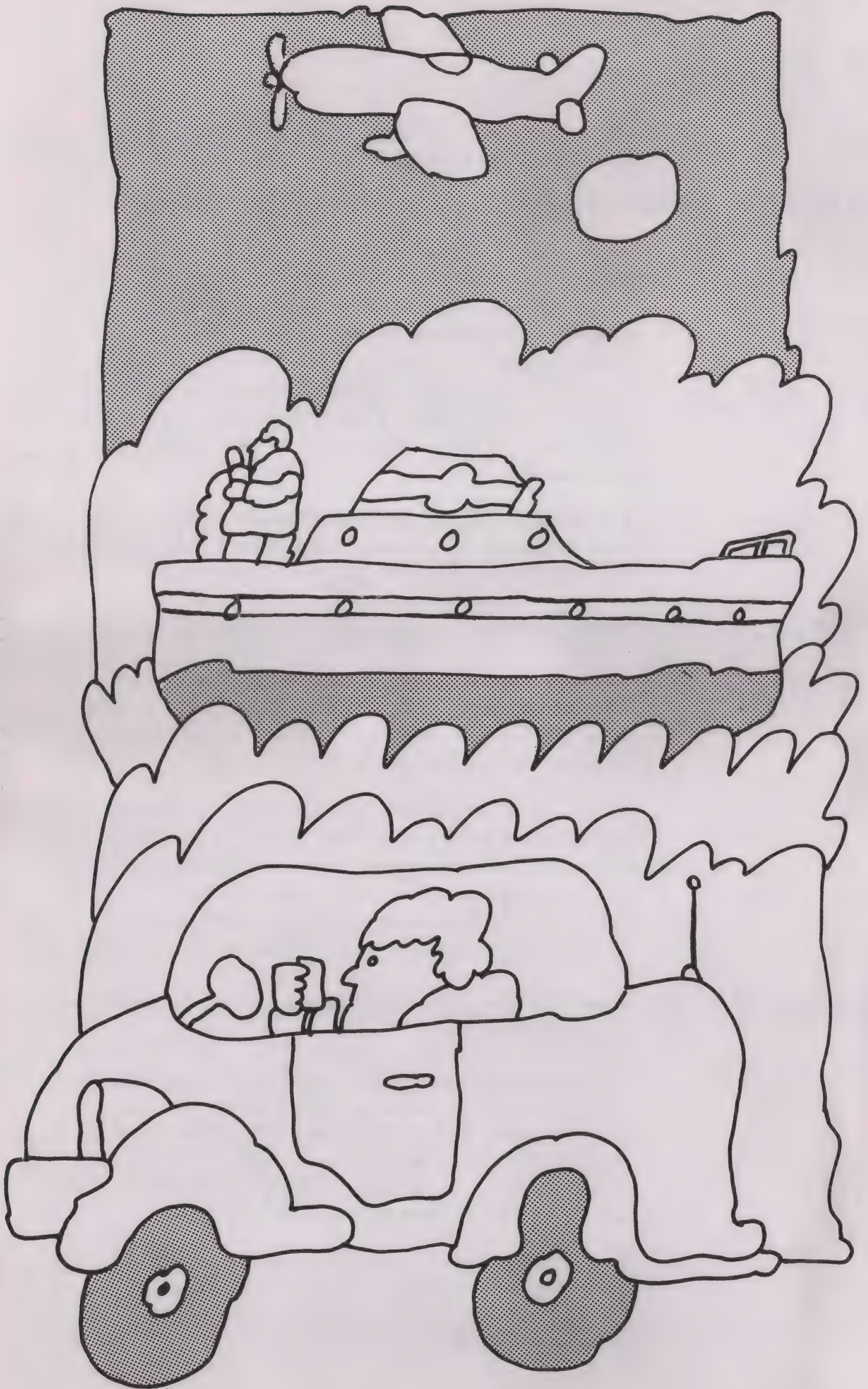
**CB Rule 15      May I transfer my CB license to another person?**

- (a) You must not let anyone who is not listed in CB Rule 26 operate under your license. You cannot transfer, assign, sell, or give your CB license or its operating authority to another person.
- (b) If you sell or give your CB transmitter to another person, you must not transfer your CB license with the transmitter. The new owner of the CB transmitter must obtain a CB license or other authority from the FCC in his or her own name or qualify to operate under CB Rule 26 before he or she can operate the transmitter.

**CB Rule 16      Are there any special restrictions on the location of my CB station?**

- (a) If your CB station will be constructed on land of environmental or historical importance (such as a location significant in American history, architecture or culture), you may be required to provide additional information with your license application and to comply with §1.1305-1.1319 of the FCC's Rules.
- (b) If your CB station is located on land controlled by the Department of Defense, you may be required to comply with additional regulations imposed by the commanding officer of the installation.







# 3

## Getting on the Air

The rules in this section tell you how to operate your CB station and define your responsibilities when you get on the air.

Before you buy your CB equipment, ask yourself these questions about the radio and the accessories you plan to use:

- How will I use my CB? In my home? In my car or boat? On the job?
- If my CB is a used set, should I get it tested before I use it?
- What kind of antenna do I need?
- Am I qualified to install my radio and antenna?
- What hazards should I be aware of?
- How do I know if my CB is working properly after installation?

You can find the answers to these questions by reading these rules, talking with CB dealers, looking through CB periodicals or books, and attending CB club meetings. Notices about local or area CB activities or events often appear in your local newspaper.

FCC rules require you to use radio equipment that has been manufactured to meet certain technical standards. Your transmitter must operate accurately on all 40 CB channels (CB Rule 7) and must have a limited power output (CB Rule 20 and 21). If your transmitter meets FCC standards, it will have a "type acceptance" label on it. Look for this label before you buy your set.

In addition to a CB transmitter, you'll need an antenna. If you'll be operating a base station, you may want to use the charts in this section to find out how high your antenna can be.

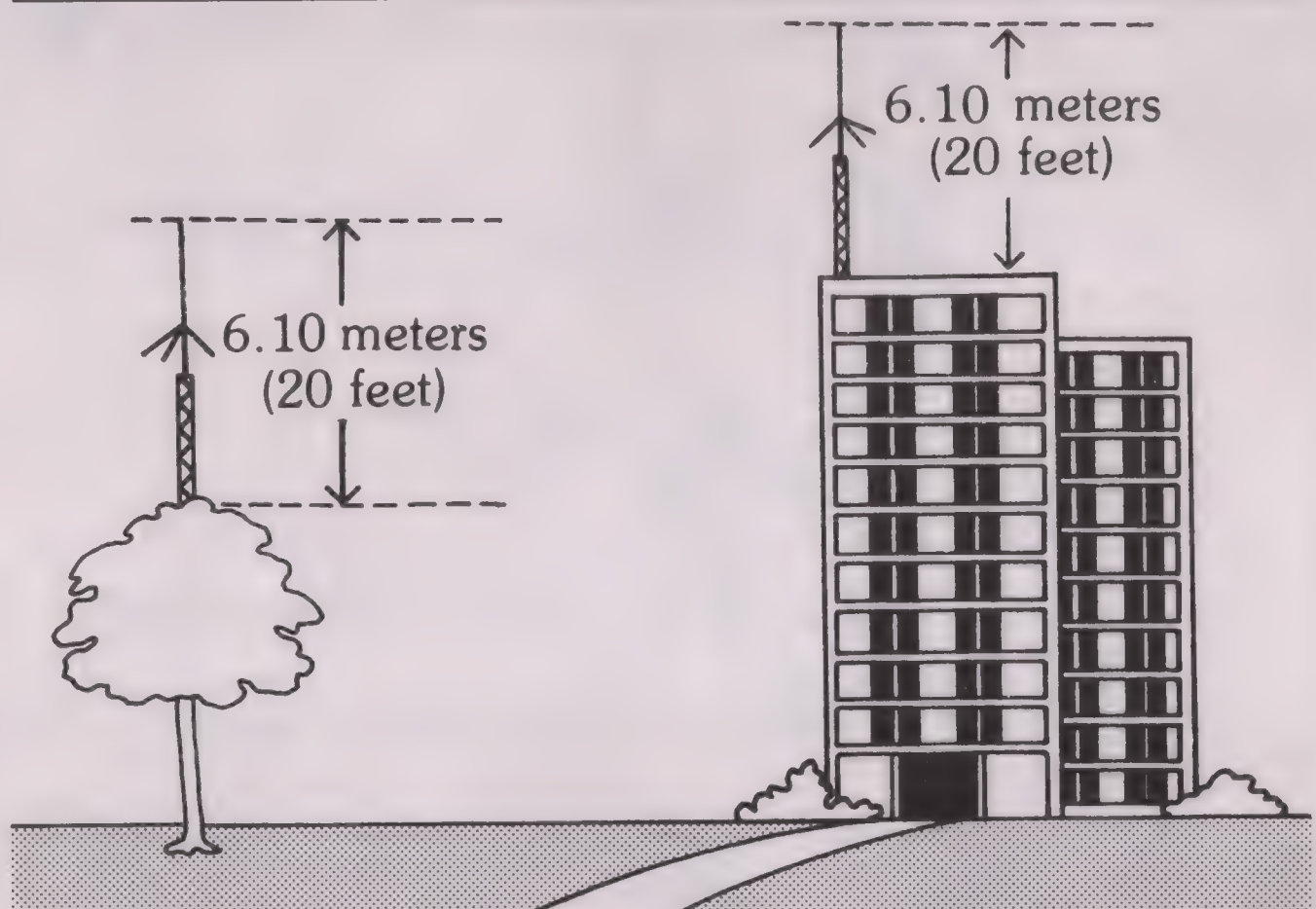
**Caution:** Installing your CB or your antenna can be dangerous. If either your CB radio or antenna is not installed correctly, you may damage your transmitter or suffer a severe and possibly fatal electrical shock. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing your equipment, or



## Procedure for Determining Maximum Antenna Height

### CB Rule 18

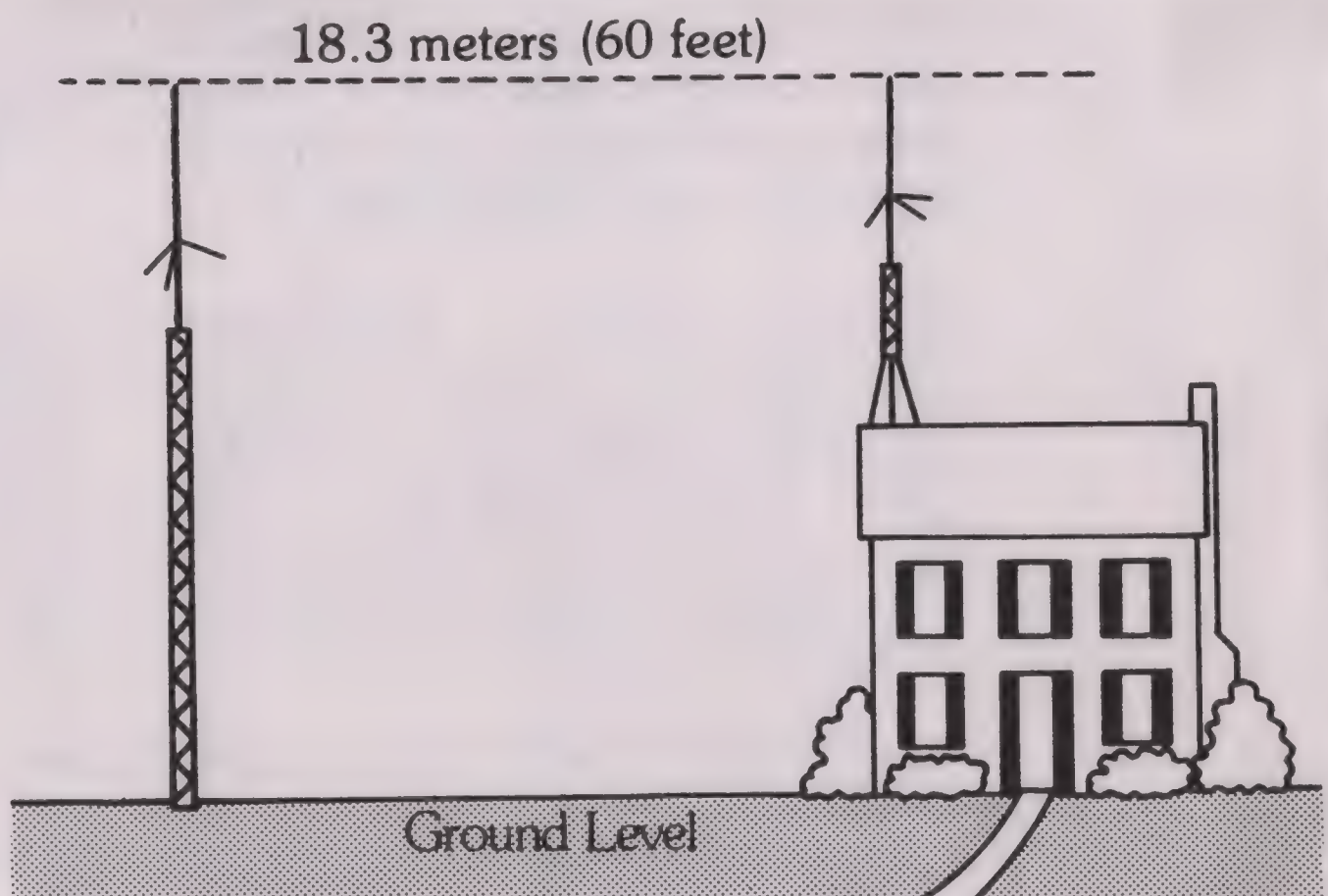
20 ft. Rule  
(6.10 meters)



1. The highest point must not be more than 6.10 meters (20 feet) higher than the highest point of the building or tree on which it is mounted;

or

60 ft. Rule  
(18.3 meters)



2. The highest point must not be more than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground.

If your CB station is located near an airport, see pages 40-45 for additional information and diagrams.



seek the help of a person who is technically qualified to do the job. When you put up your antenna, take special precautions to avoid touching power lines.

When your equipment is installed and operating properly, you are ready to get on the air. Remember two things:

- 1) Always follow the operating rules.
- 2) Always keep your equipment in good working condition.

**CB Rule 17      On what channels may I operate?**

(a) You may transmit on only the following channels (frequencies):

Channel:	Frequency (megahertz)
1 .....	26.965
2 .....	26.975
3 .....	26.985
4 .....	27.005
5 .....	27.015
6 .....	27.025
7 .....	27.035
8 .....	27.055
<u>9</u> .....	<u>27.065</u>
10 .....	27.075
11 .....	27.085
12 .....	27.105
13 .....	27.115
14 .....	27.125
15 .....	27.135
16 .....	27.155
17 .....	27.165
18 .....	27.175
19 .....	27.185
20 .....	27.205
21 .....	27.215
22 .....	27.225
23 .....	27.255
24 .....	27.235
25 .....	27.245
26 .....	27.265
27 .....	27.275
28 .....	27.285
29 .....	27.295



Channel:	Frequency (megahertz)
30 .....	27.305
31 .....	27.315
32 .....	27.325
33 .....	27.335
34 .....	27.345
35 .....	27.355
36 .....	27.365
37 .....	27.375
38 .....	27.385
39 .....	27.395
40 .....	27.405

- (b) CHANNEL 9 MAY BE USED **ONLY** FOR EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS OR FOR TRAVELER ASSISTANCE.
- (c) YOU MUST, AT ALL TIMES AND ON ALL CHANNELS, GIVE PRIORITY TO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.
- (d) You may use any channel for emergency communications or for traveler assistance.
- (e) You must share each channel with other users.
- (f) The FCC will not assign any channel for the private or exclusive use of any particular CB station or group of stations.
- (g) The FCC will not assign any channel for the private or exclusive use of CB stations transmitting single sideband or AM.

## CB Rule 18      How high may I put my antenna?

- (a) If your antenna is installed at a fixed location, the antenna structure (whether receiving, transmitting or both) must comply with *either one* of the following:
  - (1) The highest point must not be more than 6.10 meters (20 feet) higher than the highest point of the building or tree on which it is mounted; or



- (2) The highest point must not be more than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground.
- (b) If your CB station is located near an airport, and if your antenna structure is more than 6.1 meters (20 feet) high, you may have to obey additional restrictions. The highest point of your antenna must not exceed one meter above the airport elevation for every hundred meters of distance from the nearest point of the nearest airport runway. Differences in ground elevation between your antenna and the airport runway may complicate this formula. If your CB station is near an airport, you may contact the FCC for a worksheet to help you figure the maximum allowable height for your antenna. Consult Part 17 of the FCC's Rules for more information.

**CB Rule 19      What equipment may I use at my CB station?**

- (a) You must use an FCC type-accepted CB transmitter at your CB station. You can identify an FCC type-accepted transmitter by the type-acceptance label placed on it by the manufacturer. You may examine a list of type-accepted equipment at any FCC Field Office or at FCC Headquarters.
- (b) You must not make, or have made, any internal modification to a type-accepted CB transmitter. Any internal modification to a type-accepted CB transmitter cancels the type acceptance.
- (c) You must have all internal repairs or internal adjustments to your transmitter made by, or under the direct supervision of, a licensed first-or second-class radiotelephone commercial operator. (See CB Rule 41.)

**CB Rule 20      How much power may I use?**

- (a) Your CB transmitter power output must not exceed the following values under any conditions:
  - AM(A3) . . . . . 4 watts (carrier power)
  - SSB(A3J) . . . . . 12 watts (peak envelope power)
- (b) If you need more information about the power rule, see the technical rules in Subpart E of Part 95.



## **CB Rule 21     May I use power amplifiers?**

- (a) You must not use or attach a linear or external radio frequency (RF) power amplifier at any CB station in any way.
- (b) There are no exceptions to this rule.
- (c) The FCC will presume you have used a linear or other external RF power amplifier if—
  - (1) It is in your possession or on your premises; and
  - (2) There is other evidence that you have operated your CB station with more power than allowed by CB Rule 20.
- (d) Paragraph (c) of this rule does not apply if you hold a license in another radio service which allows you to operate an external RF power amplifier.

## **CB Rule 22     What communications may I transmit?**

- (a) You may transmit two-way plain language communications only to other CB stations, to units of your own CB station or to authorized government stations on CB frequencies about—
  - (1) Your personal or business activities or those of members of your immediate family living in your household;
  - (2) Emergencies (see CB Rule 25);
  - (3) Traveler assistance (see CB Rule 25); and
  - (4) Civil defense activities in connection with official tests or drills conducted by, or actual emergencies announced by, the civil defense agency with authority over the area in which your station is located.
- (b) You may transmit a tone signal only when the signal is used to make contact or continue communications. (Examples of circuits using these signals are tone operated squelch and selective calling circuits.) If your signal is an audible tone, it must last no longer than 15 seconds at one time. If your signal is a subaudible tone, it



may be transmitted continuously only as long as you are talking.

- (c) You may transmit one-way communications for the purpose of voice paging.
- (d) You may transmit in a foreign language, as long as you identify your CB station in the English language.

### **CB Rule 23    What communications are prohibited?**

- (a) You must not use a CB station—
  - (1) In connection with any activity which is against federal, state or local law;
  - (2) To transmit obscene, indecent or profane words, language or meaning;
  - (3) To interfere intentionally with the communications of another CB station;
  - (4) To transmit one-way communications, except for emergency communications, traveler assistance, brief tests (radio checks), or voice paging;
  - (5) To advertise or solicit the sale of any goods or services;
  - (6) To transmit music, whistling, sound effects or any material to amuse or entertain;
  - (7) To transmit any sound effect solely to attract attention;
  - (8) To transmit the word “*Mayday*” or any other international distress signal, except when your station is located in a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle which is threatened by grave and imminent danger and you are requesting immediate assistance;
  - (9) To communicate with, or attempt to communicate with, any CB station more than 250 kilometers (155.3 miles) away;
  - (10) To advertise a political candidate or political campaign; (You may use your CB radio for the business or organizational aspects of a campaign, if you follow all other applicable rules.);
  - (11) To communicate with unlicensed stations or stations in other countries; and
  - (12) To transmit a false or deceptive communication.
- (b) You must not use a CB station to transmit



communications for live or delayed rebroadcast on a radio or television broadcast station. You may use your CB station to gather news items or to prepare programs.

- (c) A CB station licensed to a telephone answering service must not be used to transmit messages to its customers. (See CB Rule 26).

**CB Rule 24      May I be paid to use my CB station?**

- (a) You must not accept direct or indirect payment for transmitting or receiving messages with a CB station.
- (b) You may use a CB station to help you provide a service, and be paid for that service, as long as you are paid only for the service and not for the actual use of the CB station.

**CB Rule 25      How do I use my CB station in an emergency or to assist a traveler?**

- (a) **You must, at all times and on all channels, give priority to emergency communications.**
- (b) When you are directly participating in emergency communications, you do not have to comply with the rules about authorized users (CB Rule 26), length of transmissions (CB Rule 29), and communications with unlicensed stations (CB Rule 23). You must obey all other rules.
- (c) You may use your CB station for communications necessary to assist a traveler to reach a destination or to receive necessary services. When you are using your CB station to assist a traveler, you do not have to obey the rule about length of transmissions (CB Rule 29). You must obey all other rules.

**CB Rule 26      Who may operate under my license?**

- (a) You may permit only the persons listed below to operate under your license.



If you are:	The authorized users are:
<i>Individual:</i>	<p><i>Yourself.</i></p> <p>Members of your immediate <i>Family</i> living in your household.</p> <p>Each of your <i>Employees</i> as long as his or her communications are <i>only</i> about your business.</p>
<i>Partnership:</i>	<p>Each <i>Partner</i> and <i>Employee</i> of the partnership, as long as his or her communications are <i>only</i> about the business of the partnership.</p>
<i>Association:</i>	<p>Each <i>Member</i> of the association as long as his or her communications are <i>only</i> about the business of the association.</p> <p>Each <i>Employee</i> of the association, as long as his or her communications are <i>only</i> about the business of the association.</p>
<i>Corporation:</i>	<p>Each <i>Officer</i>, <i>Director</i> and <i>Employee</i> of the corporation, as long as his or her communications are <i>only</i> about the business of the corporation.</p>
<i>Governmental Unit:</i>	<p>Each <i>Employee</i> of the governmental unit, as long as his or her communications are <i>only</i> about the business of that governmental unit.</p>





- (b) Someone else may operate your CB station if you request, and the FCC grants, special authorization to allow operation under your license where he or she would not otherwise qualify to operate your CB station.
- (c) If you are a corporation, you may, upon request and FCC approval, permit your parent corporation or subsidiary to provide you with a private radiocommunications service under your license if the subsidiary or parent corporation provides the service on a non-profit or cost-sharing basis.
- (d) (1) You may employ a telephone answering service to relay telephone messages to you on your CB transmitter if—
  - (i) You install or have someone else install a transmitter of your CB station at the answering service;
  - (ii) Your transmitter is used *only* under the authority of your license; and
  - (iii) Your transmitter is used *only* to relay messages to you about your personal or business affairs.
- (2) If your transmitter is installed at a telephone answering service, it must not be used under the authority of any CB license other than yours.
- (e) If you authorize any of the persons listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this rule to operate under your license, you must keep a list of all authorized users as part of your station records.

**CB Rule 27      Who is responsible for transmissions made under the authority of my license?**

You are responsible for all transmissions which are made by you or others under the authority of your license, including transmissions which are against these rules. Because you are responsible for all transmissions, you should be certain that anyone operating under your license understands and obeys the rules.



Sometimes it becomes necessary to return an application. By putting your name and address in the area below, you will enable us to return quickly any application which needs correction or clarification: 1) Put your name on the first line in regular order (for example, Joe Doe); 2) Put your number and street on the second line; 3) Put your city, state, and zip code on the third line. }

*If necessary, use abbreviations to stay within the guidemarks provided.*

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**ORDERING SUBPARTS OF PART 95 OF THE FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS**

Part 95, which governs the Personal Radio Services, is for sale in separate Subparts, which can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The necessary information for ordering is given below.

<u>Rule Part</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Stock Number</u>	<u>Price</u>
Part 95, Subpart C	Radio Control	004-000-00341-1	80¢ *
Part 95, Subpart D	New Plain English Rules—		
	CB Radio Service	004-000-00356-0	
Part 95, Subpart E	Technical Regulations	004-000-00343-8	80¢ *



# INSTRUCTIONS

A. Print clearly in capital letters or use a typewriter. Put one letter or number per box. Skip a box where a space would normally appear.

B. Mail application to Federal Communications Commission, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326.

**1. Complete ONLY if license is for an Individual or Individual Doing Business as**

[illegible]

**3. Complete ONLY if license is for a business, an organization, or individual doing business as**

[illegible]

#### 4. Mailing Address

[illegible]

**4B. CITY**

[illegible]


5. If you gave a P.O. Box No., RFD No., or General Delivery in Item 4A, you must also answer items 5A, 5B, and 5C.

[illegible]

5A. NUMBER AND STREET WHERE YOU OR YOUR PRINCIPAL STATION CAN BE FOUND

1111

JANUARY	01
FEBRUARY	02
MARCH	03
APRIL	04
MAY	05
JUNE	06
JULY	07
AUGUST	08
SEPTEMBER	09
OCTOBER	10
NOVEMBER	11
DECEMBER	12



(If your location cannot be described by number and street, give other description, such as, on RT. 2, 3 mi., north of York)

5B. CITY

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5C. STATE

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(See reverse side of form for filling in Item 5C.)

6. Type of Applicant (Check Only One Box)

- ☐ Individual ☐ Association ☐ Corporation
- ☐ Business Partnership ☐ Governmental Entity
- ☐ Sole Proprietor or Individual Doing Business As \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

7. This application is for

- ☐ New License
- ☐ Renewal With Change ☐ Check only if your name or address is now different from that on your license
- ☐ Renewal Without Change ☐ Check only if your name and address is the same as that now on your license
- ☐ Increase in Number of Transmitters

**IMPORTANT**  
Give Official FCC CB or R/C Call Sign

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8. This application is for (Check Only One Box)

- ☐ Radio Control (R/C) Station License (NON-VOICE-REMOTE CONTROL OF MODELS)
- ☐ Citizens Band (CB) Station License (VOICE)

9. Indicate number of transmitters (radios) applicant will operate during the five year license period (Check Only One Box)

- ☐ 1 to 25 ☐ 26 or more (Specify No \_\_\_\_\_ and attach statement justifying need)

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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify to the following. I am not a foreign government or a representative of a foreign government. I have in my possession, or have ordered, a copy of the Commission's Rules that govern the radio service for which I am applying (Part 95 Subpart C for applicants in the Radio Control Service or Part 95 Subpart D for applicants in the Citizens Band Radio Service). I will operate my transmitter in full compliance with the applicable laws and current rules of the FCC and will not use my station for any purpose contrary to Federal, State, or local law or with greater power than authorized. I waive any claim against the regulatory power of the United States concerning the use of a particular frequency or the use of the medium of transmission of radio waves because of any such previous use, whether licensed or unlicensed.

**WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. U.S. CODE, TITLE 18, SECTION 1001.**

THIS APPLICATION WILL NOT BE PROCESSED UNLESS SIGNED AND DATED

10. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

11. DATE SIGNED

Signature of: Individual applicant, partner, or authorized person on behalf of a governmental entity, or an officer of a corporation or association

FCC Form 505 (front)  
April 1978



\*There is a minimum charge of \$1.00 for each mail order.

For Items 4C and 5C: use the two-letter state abbreviations below for filling in these items.

Alabama	AL	Kentucky	KY	Ohio	OH
Alaska	AK	Louisiana	LA	Oklahoma	OK
Arizona	AZ	Maine	ME	Oregon	OR
Arkansas	AR	Maryland	MD	Pennsylvania	PA
California	CA	Massachusetts	MA	Puerto Rico	PR
Colorado	CO	Michigan	MI	Rhode Island	RI
Connecticut	CT	Minnesota	MN	South Carolina	SC
Delaware	DE	Mississippi	MS	South Dakota	SD
District of Columbia	DC	Missouri	MO	Tennessee	TN
Florida	FL	Montana	MT	Texas	TX
Georgia	GA	Nebraska	NE	Utah	UT
Guam	GU	Nevada	NV	Vermont	VT
Hawaii	HI	New Hampshire	NH	Virginia	VA
Idaho	ID	New Jersey	NJ	Virgin Islands	VI
Illinois	IL	New Mexico	NM	Washington	WA
Indiana	IN	New York	NY	West Virginia	WV
Iowa	IA	North Carolina	NC	Wisconsin	WI
Kansas	KS	North Dakota	ND	Wyoming	WY

### TEMPORARY PERMIT

*(Do not use for license renewals)*

If you will use a Temporary Permit, FCC Form 555-B, complete the following:

I hereby request a temporary permit pursuant to my certification  
on FCC Form 555-B.

My temporary call sign will be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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## **CB Rule 28      Who must not operate under my license?**

- (a) You must not permit anyone to operate under your license who is not listed in CB Rule 26, except in an emergency.
- (b) You must not permit anyone who no longer has a CB license to operate under your license if—
  - (1) His or her license was revoked by the FCC; or
  - (2) His or her license was surrendered for cancellation after notice of apparent liability to forfeiture was served by the FCC; or
  - (3) His or her license was surrendered for cancellation after the FCC instituted revocation proceedings.
- (c) You must not permit anyone to operate your CB station if the FCC has issued a cease and desist order to that person, and the order is still in effect.
- (d) You must not permit anyone to operate under your license if that person's most recent CB license application was denied by the Commission or dismissed with prejudice.
- (e) If you sell CB transmitters, you must not allow a customer to operate a CB transmitter under the authority of your license.

## **CB Rule 29      Do I have to limit the length of my communications?**

- (a) Your communications must be limited to the minimum practical time.
- (b) If you are communicating with another CB station or stations, you, and the stations communicating with you, must limit each of your conversations to no more than five continuous minutes.



- (c) At the end of your conversation, you, and the stations communicating with you, must not transmit again for at least one minute.

**CB Rule 30     How do I identify my CB communications?**

- (a) You must identify your CB communications by your FCC-assigned call sign at the end of each communication.
- (b) Your FCC-assigned call sign must be clearly given in the English language. A phonetic alphabet may be used as an aid for identification. A "handle", unit designator, or special identifier may be used *in addition to*, but not instead of, your FCC-assigned call sign.

**CB Rule 31     Where may I operate my CB station?**

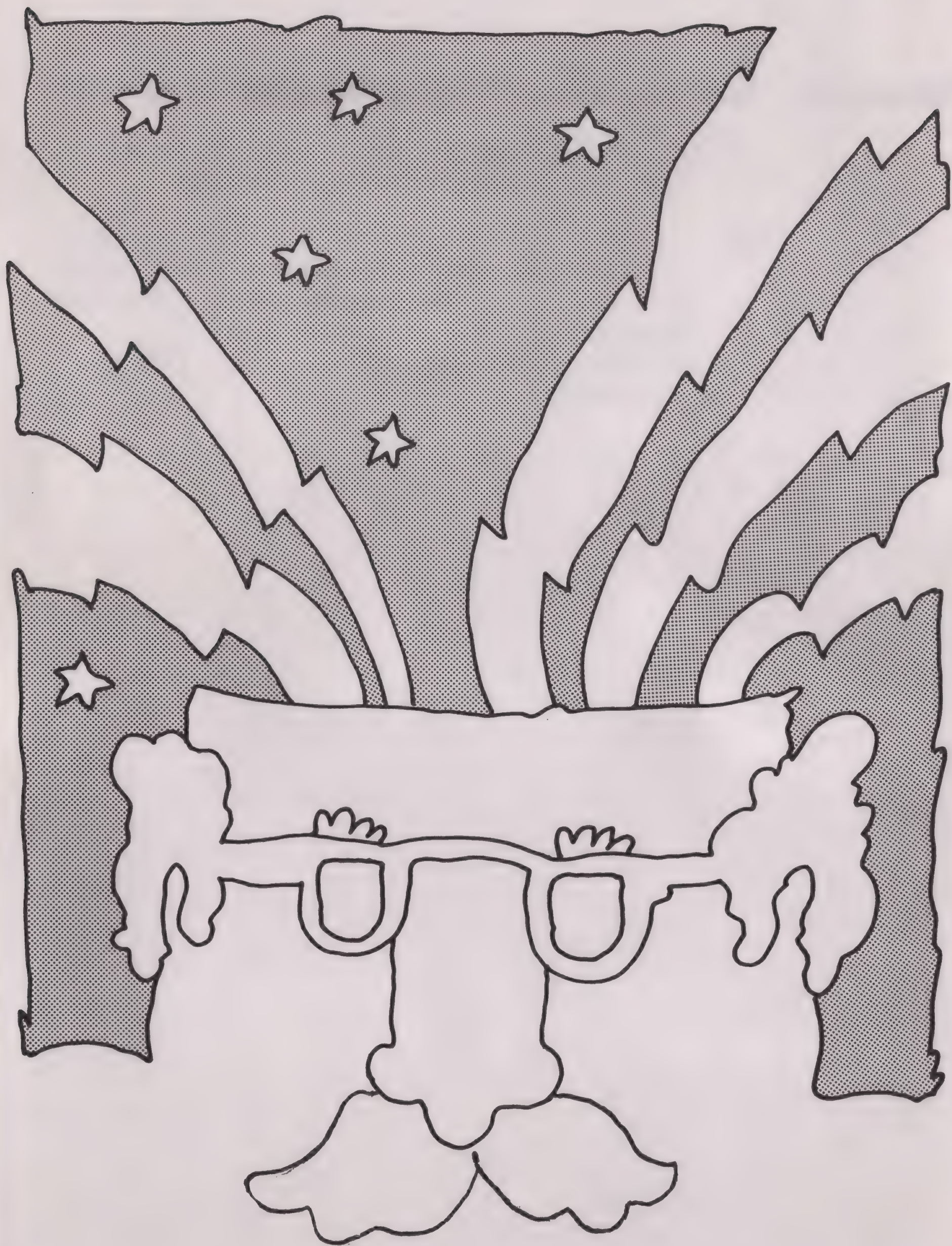
- (a) You may operate your CB station in any of the fifty United States, in the District of Columbia, in Puerto Rico, in the United States Virgin Islands, on Guam, and in all other United States territories and possessions.
- (b) You may operate your CB station in or on any aircraft or vessel of United States registry, with the permission of the appropriate officer.
- (c) If your CB station is outside the fifty United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam or any of the other United States territories and possessions, you are subject to any applicable laws or regulations governing the location at which you are operating.
- (d) You may operate your CB station in Canada, if you request and receive written permission *in advance* from the Canadian Department of Communications.
- (e) If your CB station is located on land controlled by the Department of Defense, you may be required to comply with additional regulations imposed by the commanding officer of the installation.



**CB Rule 32     May I operate my CB transmitter by remote control?**

- (a) You must not operate a CB transmitter by remote control, except as provided in paragraph (b).
- (b) If you can show satisfactory need, the FCC may grant you written permission to operate by wire-line remote control. You must keep this permission as part of your station records. You can send your request for permission to the Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.







# 4

## Other Things You Need To Know

Part of your responsibility as a CBer is to take care of your radio station. This section of the rules will help you be a good station manager. These rules tell you that you must keep your records up to date, keep your equipment in good working condition, and keep yourself informed about CB—especially changes in the rules. You may even do some of your recordkeeping in this book. For example, one page is provided for you to list the people you have authorized to use your station (CB Rule 26, 27, 28), and another page for you to list your equipment inventory and repairs.

You also will find helpful information in this section, such as the FCC Field Office addresses and a glossary of key words.

### **CB Rule 33      How long must I keep my license?**

You must keep your license (or other authorization) until it expires or until it is terminated.

### **CB Rule 34      Where must I keep my license?**

- (a) You must keep your license (or other authorization) in your station records or post it at your station.
- (b) You may photocopy your license for any lawful purpose.

### **CB Rule 35      What do I do if I lose my license?**

If you lose your license, you must request a duplicate license from the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326. Your request must include your name, your address and your station call sign.

### **CB Rule 36      Do I need to have a copy of the CB Rules?**

- (a) You must keep a current copy of the CB Rules in your station records. The CB Rules are published periodically by the Government Printing Office.
- (b) You must stay up to date with changes to the CB Rules. Changes to the CB Rules are found in the **Federal Register** and in other publications.
- (c) Your CB station must comply with technical rules found in Subpart E of Part 95, but you do not have to keep those rules in your station records.



**CB Rule 37      What are the penalties for violating these rules?**

- (a) If the FCC finds that you have willfully or repeatedly violated the Communications Act, FCC Rules or 18 U.S.C. 1464 (which prohibits the transmission of obscene, indecent or profane language), you may have to pay as much as \$2,000 for each violation, up to a total of \$5,000. (See Section 503(b) of the Communications Act.)
- (b) If the FCC finds that you have willfully or repeatedly violated the Communications Act or FCC rules, it may revoke your CB license. (Other grounds for revoking a CB license are listed in Section 312(a) of the Communications Act.)
- (c) If the FCC finds that you have violated any section of the Communications Act, you may be ordered to stop whatever action caused the violation. (See Section 312(b) of the Communications Act.)
- (d) If a federal court finds that you have willfully and knowingly violated any FCC rule, you may be fined up to \$500 for each day you committed the violation. (See Section 502 of the Communications Act.)
- (e) If a federal court finds that you have willfully and knowingly violated any provision of the Communications Act, you may be fined up to \$10,000, or you may be imprisoned for one year, or both. (See Section 501 of the Communications Act.)

**CB Rule 38      How do I answer violation notices?**

- (a) If it appears to the FCC that you have violated the Communications Act or these rules, the FCC may send you a written notice of the apparent violation.
- (b) Within the time period stated in the notice, you must provide—
  - (1) A complete written statement about the apparent violation;
  - (2) A complete written statement about any action you



- have taken to correct the apparent violation and to prevent it from happening again; and
- (3) The name and station call sign of the person operating at the time of the apparent violation.
- (c) You must not shorten your response by references to other communications or notices.
- (d) You must send your response to the office of the FCC which sent you the notice.
- (e) If you cannot answer a violation notice within the time stated in the notice, because of illness or other unavoidable circumstances, you must answer at the earliest possible time and explain the reason for your delay.
- (f) If the violation notice covers a violation related to technical transmitter standards, you must stop transmitting immediately, except for necessary tests and adjustments; and you must not transmit again until all technical problems with the transmitter have been corrected. The FCC may require you to have tests conducted and to report the result of those tests. (See CB Rule 41 for the rules about tests and adjustments.) Test results must be signed by the first or second class commercial radiotelephone operator who conducted or supervised the test or adjustment.
- (g) You must keep a copy of your response as a part of your station records.

**CB Rule 39      What must I do if the FCC tells me that my CB station is causing interference?**

- (a) If the FCC tells you that your CB station is causing interference for technical reasons, you must follow all instructions in the official FCC notice.
- (b) You must comply with any restricted hours of CB station operation which may be included in the official FCC notice.



**CB Rule 40      May I connect my CB transmitter to a telephone?**

- (a) You may connect your CB transmitter to a telephone if you comply with *all* of the following:
  - (1) You, or someone authorized to operate under your license, must be present at your CB station and must—
    - (i) Manually make the connection (the connection must not be made by remote control);
    - (ii) Supervise the operation of the transmitter during the connection;
    - (iii) Listen to each communication during the connection; and
    - (iv) Stop all communications if there are operations in violation of these rules.
  - (2) Each communication during the telephone connection must comply with all of these rules.
  - (3) You must obey any restriction that the telephone company places on the connection of a CB transmitter to a telephone.
- (b) The CB transmitter you connect to a telephone must not be shared with any other CB station.
- (c) If you connect your CB transmitter to a telephone, you must use a phone patch device which has been registered with the FCC.

**CB Rule 41      How do I have my CB transmitter serviced?**

- (a) You may adjust your own antenna to your CB transmitter and you may make “radio checks.”
- (b) Each internal repair and each internal adjustment to your CB transmitter must be made by, or under the direct supervision of, a person holding a first- or second-class commercial radiotelephone operator license.
- (c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, each internal repair and each internal adjustment of a CB



transmitter in which signals are transmitted must be made using a nonradiating ("dummy") antenna.

- (d) Brief test signals using a radiating antenna may be sent to adjust a transmitter to an antenna or to detect or measure spurious radiation. These test signals may not be longer than one minute during any five minute period.

**CB Rule 42      May I make any changes to my CB transmitter?**

- (a) You must not make or have anyone else make *any* internal modification to your CB transmitter.
- (b) You must not operate a CB transmitter which has been modified by *anyone* in any way, including modification to operate on unauthorized frequencies or with illegal power.

**CB Rule 43      Do I have to make my CB station available for inspection?**

If an authorized FCC representative requests to inspect your CB station, you must make your CB station available for inspection.

**CB Rule 44      What are my station records?**

- (a) Your station records include the following documents, as applicable:
  - (1) Your temporary permit (CB Rule 6);
  - (2) A copy of each letter telling the FCC of your name or address change (CB Rule 14);
  - (3) Your license (CB Rule 34);
  - (4) A list of authorized users of your CB station (CB Rule 26);
  - (5) A current copy of the CB Rules (CB Rule 36);
  - (6) A copy of each response to an FCC violation notice (CB Rule 38);
  - (7) Each written permission received from the FCC.
- (b) If an authorized FCC representative requests to inspect your station records, you must make your station records available for inspection.



- (c) You must keep your station records for the term of your license.

## **CB Rule 45     How do I contact the FCC?**

- (a) You may write to the following address about your application, about the rules, or when you are requesting permission to use more than 25 transmitters:

Personal Radio Division, FCC,  
Washington, D.C. 20554

- (b) You may write to the following address when you send your notice of new name or address, or when you send a new or renewal application form:

FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326

- (c) You may write to any of the following FCC offices in the field if you wish to file an interference complaint. The FCC will forward your complaint to the appropriate field enforcement unit.

### **Alaska**

Anchorage 99510, FCC, Room G-63, U.S.P.O. and Courthouse Bldg., P.O. Box 644, 4th and F Sts.

### **California**

Long Beach 90807, FCC, Room 501, 3711 Long Beach Blvd.

San Diego 92041, FCC, 7840 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 405, Le Mesa, CA 92041

San Francisco 94111, FCC, 323-A Customhouse, 555 Battery St.

### **Colorado**

Denver 80202, FCC, Suite 2925, The Executive Tower, 1405 Curtis St.

### **District of Columbia**

Washington 20554, FCC, 1919 M St. NW, Room 411

### **Florida**

Miami 33130, FCC, Room 919, 51 Southwest 1st Ave.

Tampa 33602, FCC, Barnett Office Bldg., Room 809, 1000 Ashley Dr.

### **Georgia**

Atlanta 30309, FCC, Room 440, Massell Bldg., 1365 Peachtree St. NE.

### **Hawaii**

Honolulu 96850, FCC, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 7304, Box 50023

### **Illinois**

Chicago 60604, FCC 230 South Dearborn St., Room 3935.

### **Louisiana**

New Orleans 70130, FCC, 829 F. Edward Hebert Federal Bldg., 600 South St.



<b>Maryland</b>	Baltimore 21201, FCC, 819 Federal Bldg., 31 Hopkins Plaza.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Boston 02109, FCC, 1600 Customhouse, 165 State St.
<b>Michigan</b>	Detroit 48226, FCC, 1054 Federal Bldg., 231 West LaFayette St.
<b>Minnesota</b>	St. Paul 55101, FCC, 691 Federal Bldg. and U.S. Courthouse, 316 North Robert St.
<b>Missouri</b>	Kansas City 64106, FCC, 1703 Federal Bldg., 601 East 12th St.
<b>New York</b>	Buffalo 14202, FCC, 1307 Federal Bldg., 111 West Huron St. New York 10014, FCC, 201 Varick St.
<b>Oregon</b>	Portland 97204, FCC, 1782 Federal Office Bldg., 1220 Southwest 3d Ave.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Philadelphia 19106, FCC, James A. Byrne Federal Courthouse, 601 Market St.
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	Hato Rey 00918, FCC, Room 747, Federal Bldg.
<b>Texas</b>	Dallas 75242, FCC, Earle Cabell Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse, Room 13E7, 1100 Commerce St. Houston 77002, FCC, New Federal Office Bldg., 515 Rusk Ave., Room 5636.
<b>Virginia</b>	Norfolk 23502, FCC, Military Circle, 870 North Military Highway.
<b>Washington</b>	Seattle 98174, FCC, 3256 Federal Bldg., 915 2d Ave.

## **CB Rule 46      How are the key words in these rules defined?**

In the CB radio rules, the following definitions apply:

**Antenna structure** means the antenna's radiating system, the antenna's supporting structure, and anything mounted on the antenna or its supporting structure.

**Carrier power** means the average power at the output terminals of a transmitter (other than a single sideband unit of a transmitter with a suppressed, reduced or controlled carrier) during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation.

**CB station** means a station licensed in the Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service. It includes all of the radio equipment you use.



**Emergency communications** means messages concerning the immediate safety of life or the immediate protection of property.

**External radio frequency power amplifier** means any device which is not included by the manufacturer in a type-accepted transmitter and which, when used with a radio transmitter as a signal source, is capable of amplifying that signal. (External radio frequency power amplifiers are sometimes known as "linears.")

**Mailing address** means the place where you receive your mail.

**One-way communications** means a message which is not intended to establish communications with one or more particular CB stations.

**Peak envelope power** (used by SSB units) means the average power at the output terminals of a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal (voice) operation.

**Person** means an individual, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust or a corporation.

**Plain language communications** means communications without codes or coded messages. (Operating signals such as "ten codes" are not considered codes or coded messages.)

**Remote control** means operation of a CB transmitter from any place other than the location of the transmitter. Direct mechanical control or direct electrical control by wire from some point on the same premises, craft or vehicle as the transmitter is not considered remote control.

**Single sideband emission** means an emission in which only one sideband is transmitted. The carrier, or a portion of the carrier, may also be present in the emission.

**Double sideband emission** means an emission in which both upper and lower sidebands are transmitted. The carrier, or a portion of the carrier, may also be present in the emission.

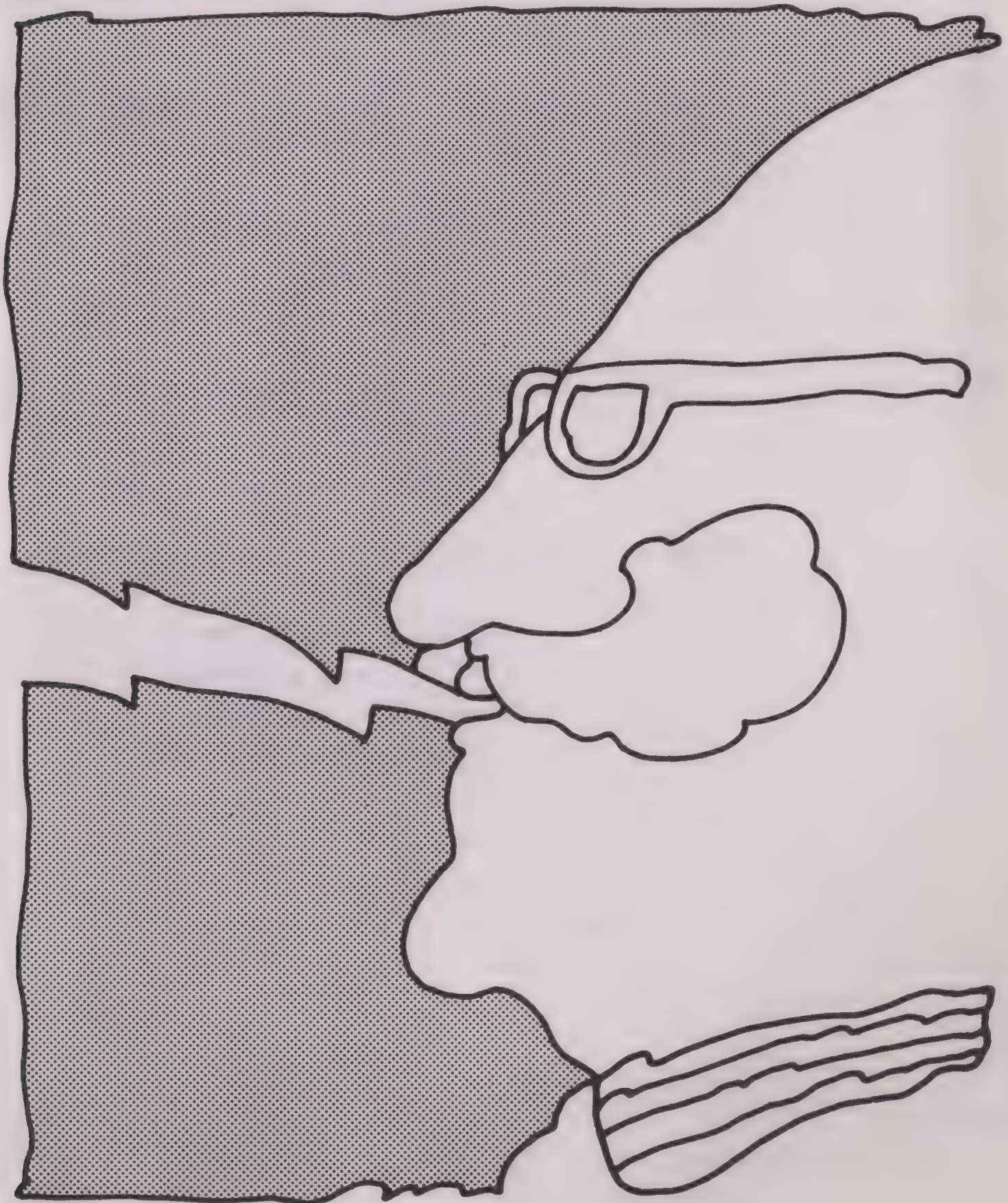


**Station address** means the place where the station license is kept or posted (see CB Rule 34), where the station records are kept (see CB Rules 34 and 44), and where the primary fixed transmitter (if any) is operated.

**Station authorization** means a CB temporary permit or a CB license or special temporary authority issued by the FCC.

**Subaudible tone** means any tone or combination of tones having only frequencies below 150 Hertz.

**Voice paging** means directing a message to a particular CB receiver (or receivers) solely for the purpose of transmitting a particular communication to that receiver (or receivers).





# **Procedure for Determining Maximum Antenna Height if You're Near an Airport**

If a licensee plans to erect an antenna higher than 20 feet above the ground, he or she should follow the procedure set forth in this bulletin to comply with FCC and FAA rules regarding hazards to aircraft.

This method requires the licensee to know

- (1) the elevation above mean sea level of the antenna site.
- (2) the elevation above mean sea level of the airport.
- (3) the distance in feet between the antenna site and the nearest point of the airport runway.

These three factors are key elements in the procedures outlined on the opposite page and each is necessary in the calculation required. We recommend a topographical map with the scale of 1:62,500.

Topographic maps, indexes and ordering information may be obtained from the following sources:

U.S. Geological Survey  
1200 South Eads Street  
Arlington, Virginia 22202

U.S. Geological Survey  
Building 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Maps of Alaska may be ordered directly from:

Alaska Distribution Branch  
U.S. Geological Survey  
310 First Avenue  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701



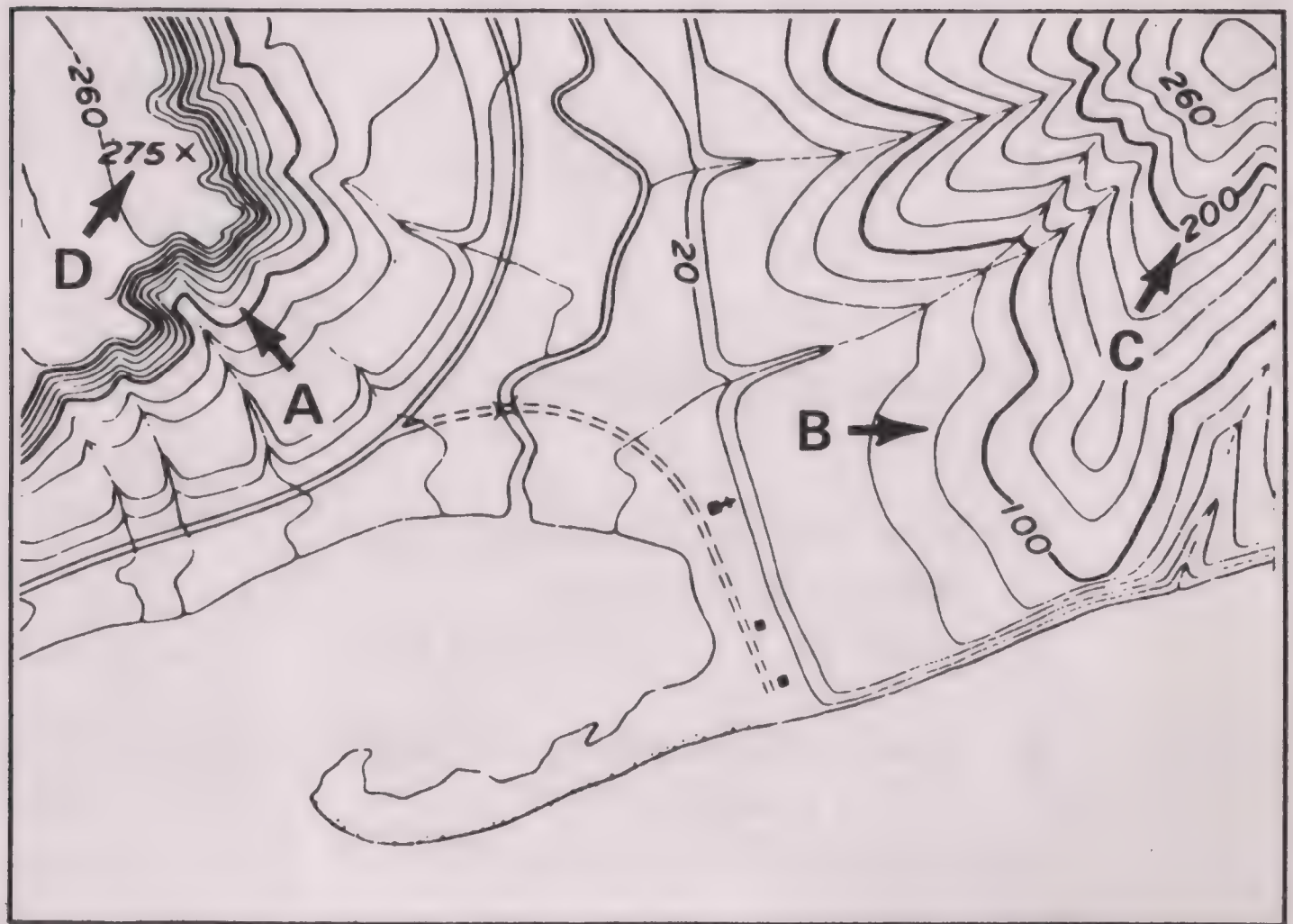
## Using the Topographic Map

The principal feature of the topographic map is the contour line. The contour line has no counterpart in nature, but this device has proved an effective means for representing the third dimension on flat paper. To understand the use of the contour line, think of it as an imaginary line on the ground which takes any shape necessary to maintain a constant elevation above sea level.

In the illustration below, contour lines at point (A) indicate a steep vertical incline. The contour lines at point (B) indicate a more gradual slope. Figures appearing at points (C) and (D) give the elevations of the lines above sea level.

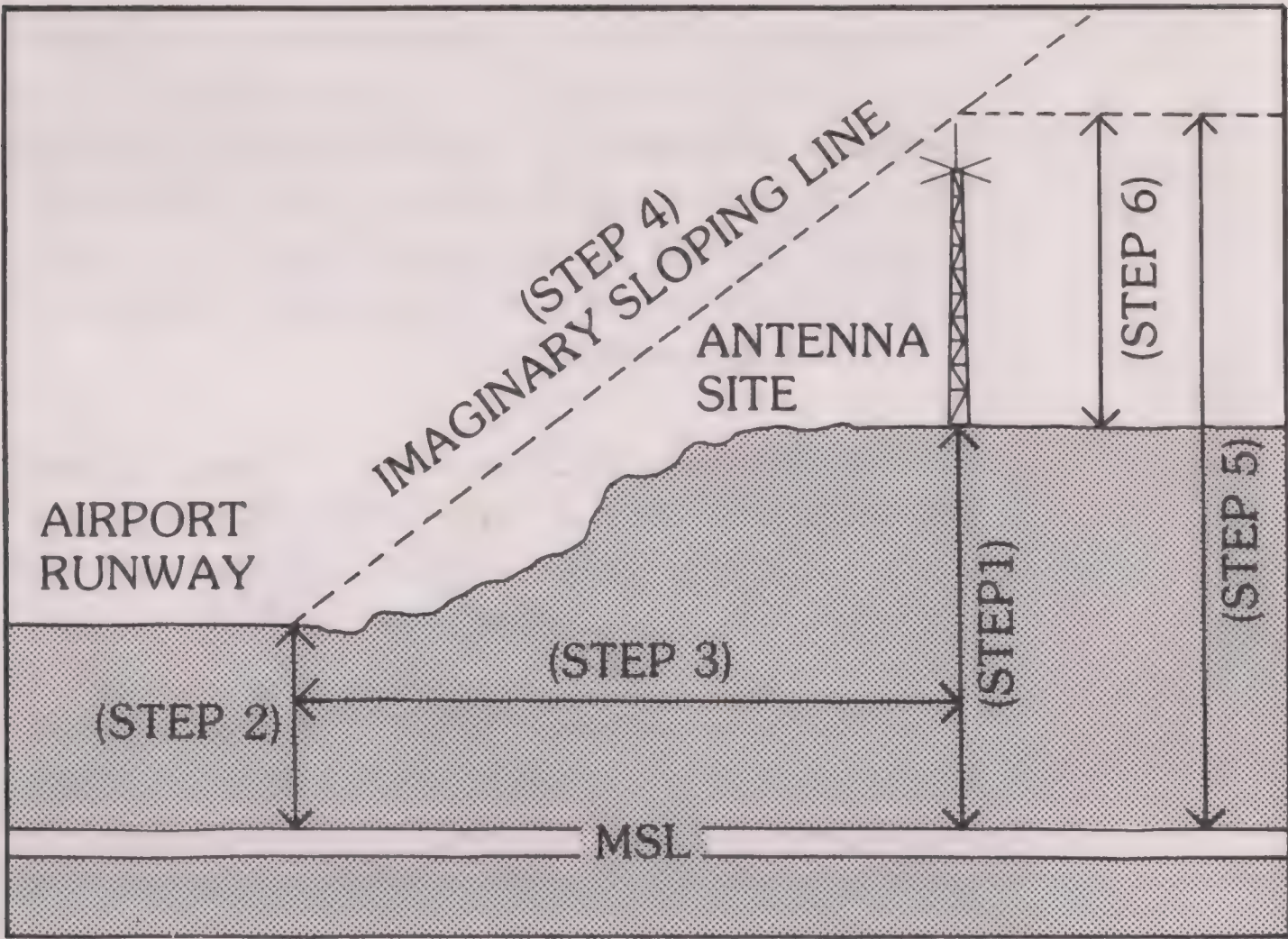
Learning to visualize contour lines as hills and valleys takes practice and imagination; but once this ability is acquired, the topographic map can become a useful tool for measuring and comparing elevations between terrain features.

A more complete discussion of the use of topographic maps and map symbols can be obtained from the Department of Interior, Geological Survey Bulletin, "Topographic Maps".





Example A

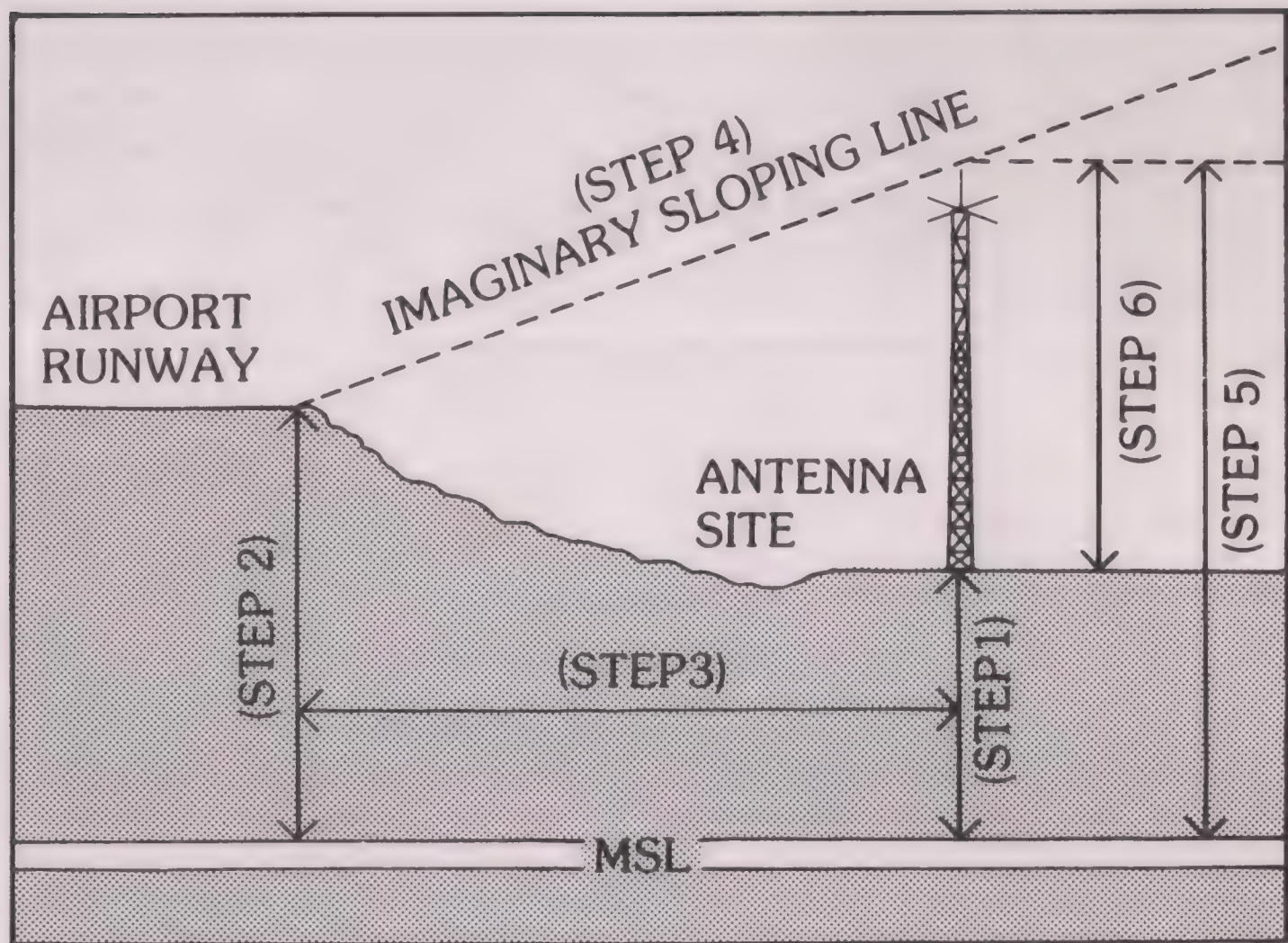


Elevation of antenna site above elevation of runway.

1	Elevation of Antenna Site	50 feet AMSL
2	Elevation of Nearest Airport	40 feet AMSL
3	Distance to Nearest Runway	4,000 feet
4	Max. allowable antenna height above airport runway (Step 3) 4,000 ft. ÷ 100 =	40 feet
5	Max. allowable antenna height above mean sea level (Step 2) 40 ft. + (Step 4) 40 ft. =	80 feet AMSL
6	Max. allowable antenna height above ground level (Step 5) 80 ft. - (Step 1) 50 ft. =	30 feet AGL



Example B



Elevation of antenna site below elevation of runway.

1	Elevation of Antenna Site	40 feet AMSL
2	Elevation of Nearest Airport	50 feet AMSL
3	Distance to Nearest Runway	4,000 feet
4	Max. allowable antenna height above airport runway (Step 3) 4,000 ft. ÷ 100 =	40 feet
5	Max. allowable antenna height above mean sea level (Step 2) 50 ft. + (Step 4) 40 ft. =	90 feet
6	Max. allowable antenna height above ground level (Step 5) 90 ft. - (Step 1) 40 ft. =	50 feet AGL



- 1** Using your topographic map, determine the location of your proposed antenna site and the elevation of this site above mean sea level. This elevation is indicated adjacent to each contour line on the map. Enter this figure in the first box for reference.

Elevation of Antenna Site

- 2** Next, determine the elevation of the airport runway nearest the proposed antenna site. If the location of the runway is not clear, or as a cross-check, call the operator of the airport to obtain this information. Enter this figure in the second box for reference.

Elevation of Airport

- 3** Using the scale provided on your map, measure the distance between the proposed antenna site and the nearest point of the runway. This figure should be indicated in total number of feet. Enter this figure in the box provided.

Distance to Nearest Runway

- 4** Next, determine the maximum allowable antenna height above the nearest airport. This is accomplished by dividing the distance found in Step 3 by the figure of 100. Enter this figure in the box provided.

Max. allowable height  
above nearest airport

- 5** Determine the maximum allowable height of the antenna installation above mean sea level. This is done by adding the



height determined in Step 2. and Step 4. Enter this figure in the box provided.

Max. allowable height  
above mean sea level

- 6

Determine the maximum allowable height of the antenna installation above ground level. This is the maximum vertical distance from the top-most point of the antenna installation above the ground level. This is done by subtracting the elevation of the antenna site (determined in Step 1) from the maximum allowable height of the antenna installation above mean sea level (determined in Step 5). NOTE: In no case may the antenna exceed 60 feet above ground level. Nor need it be less than 20 feet.

Max. allowable antenna  
height above ground level

Figure  
Here:

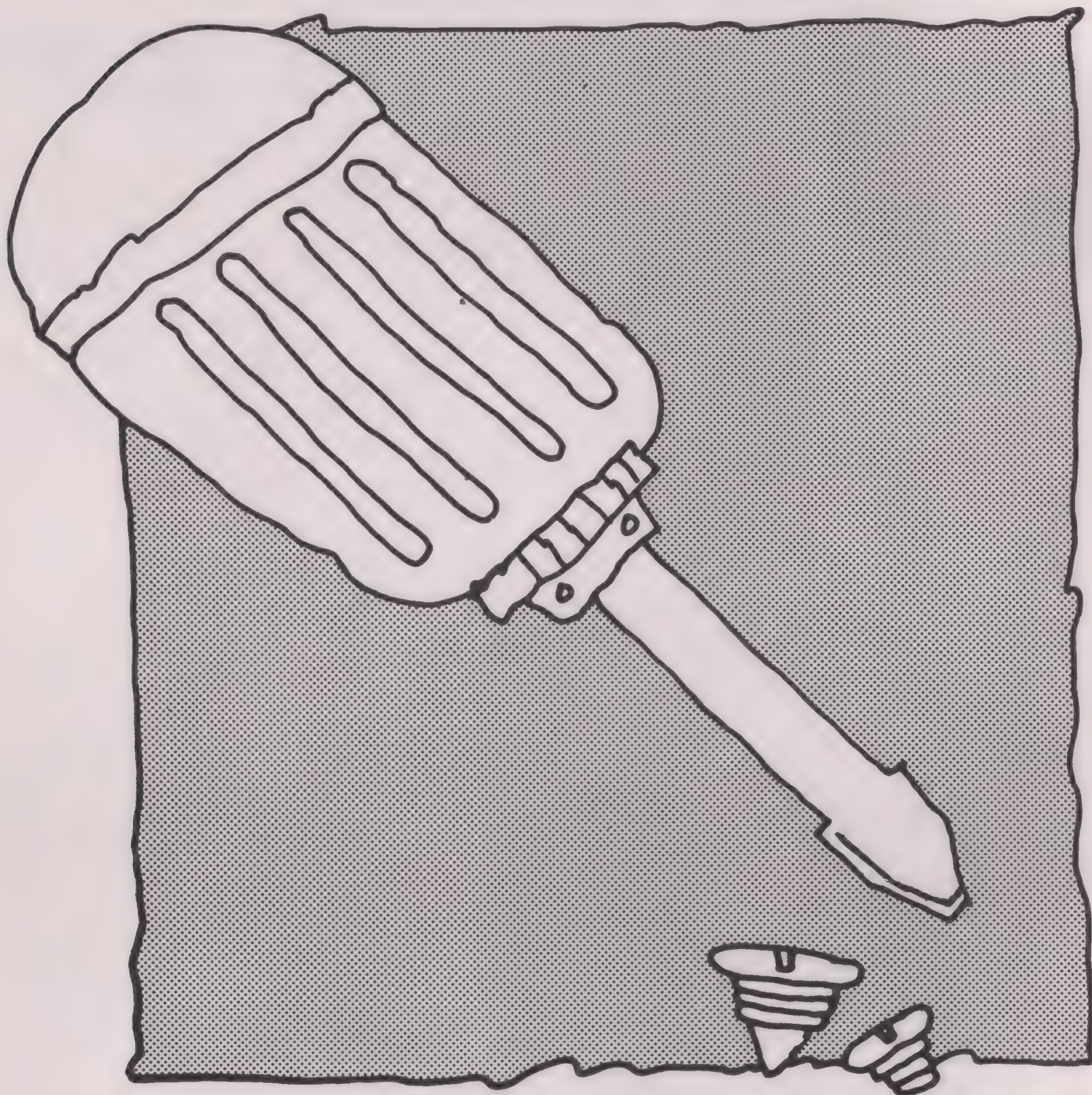


## Equipment Maintenance

Keep your CB radio system in good operating condition. Have your equipment checked by a qualified service technician who holds either a first or second class commercial operators license. When your equipment is serviced, the technician is required to provide you a copy of the service record. You may wish to enter this information in the service log provided.

A checklist is provided on the following pages to assist you in identifying problems which could occur between equipment servicing. Included are items which you can check and/or repair yourself, and items which will require servicing by an FCC licensed service technician.

An occasional, unusual meter reading or report from other CBers of poor transmissions, does not necessarily mean your CB equipment is malfunctioning. However, if a problem continuously occurs, use the checklist to guide you.





## Equipment Maintenance

Name &amp; Type of Equipment

**Serviced By**

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# CB Problem Checklist

## Trouble Signs

No signals received or

No meter readings on "Transmit"

## TRANSMIT PROBLEMS

Output power meter reads lower than normal.

Power meter reads higher than normal.

Power meter readings fluctuates when transmitter is not modulated.

## Probable Cause

CB set not getting power.

CB set not receiving enough electrical power.

Antenna or feed-line problems.

Internal malfunction.

Antenna or feed-line problems.

Internal malfunction.

CB set not receiving steady electrical power.

## Remedy

Check to see if set is properly plugged-in or turned on.

Check wiring from power-pac or power battery to CB set.

If no problems are found here, check with your FCC licensed service technician.

Check to see if set is properly plugged in or turned on. Check wiring from power-pac or power battery to CB set. If OK, see next items.

Check antenna match with a Standard Wave Ratio (SWR) meter, if available. If OK, see next item.

Call service technician.

Check antenna match with a SWR meter.

Call service technician.

Check to see if set is properly plugged-in or turned on. Check wiring from power-pac or power battery to CB set. If OK, see next item.



## Trouble Signs

### TRANSMIT PROBLEMS (Continued)

## Probable Cause

## Remedy

Loose antenna or feed-line connection.

Internal malfunction.

Reports of low signal strength.

If transmitter meter has a normal reading, it is probably due to poor location of station.

If transmitter meter reading is NOT normal, it could be due to CB set not receiving enough electrical power or an antenna problem.

Reports of no modulation or intermittent modulation.

Microphone cord frayed or broken or defective microphone.

Internal malfunction.

Reports of low modulation.

Distance from microphone too far.

Power mike adjustment too low.

Internal malfunction.

Reports of high-modulation (Over-Modulation).

Too close to microphone or voice level too high.

Power mike adjusted too high.

Internal malfunction.

Reports of "splatter."

Same as items listed under "Over-Modulation."

Check antenna match with a SWR meter. If OK, it is probably an internal malfunction and you should call your service technician.

If a mobile unit, move to a better location. If a base station, check your antenna.

Check to see if set is properly plugged-in. Check wiring from power-pac or power battery. If OK, it is probably an internal malfunction and you should call your service tech.

Replace or repair microphone or cord. If the microphone is wired to the inside of the set, call your service technician. Call service technician.

Move closer to microphone.

Readjust power mike.

Call service technician.

Move away from microphone. (Recommended distance is 3" under ideal conditions.) Or drop voice level.

Readjust power mike.

Call service technician.

Same as items listed under "Over-Modulation."



## CB Problem Checklist (Cont'd)

### Trouble Signs

#### RECEIVE PROBLEMS

Receiver meter consistently reads low.

Meter reads high

with local stations only  
or

both local and distant stations

Low signals are not loud enough.

Signals are too loud and adjustment of  
volume control does not help.

#### ANTENNA MATCH PROBLEMS

If SWR is above 2:1

NOTE: A SWR measurement of 2:1 or less  
is an indication that your system is  
operating properly.

### Probable Cause

Defective antenna or coax.

Internal malfunction.

Other CB transmitter(s) closeby  
or

an internal malfunction.

Squelch control improperly adjusted.

External speaker wiring frayed or broken.

Internal malfunction.

Nearby CB transmitters.

or  
Internal malfunction.

Antenna not properly installed.

Cable or antenna connectors defective or  
improperly installed.

### Remedy

Check antenna match with SWR meter, if  
available. If OK, call service technician as it  
is probably an internal malfunction.

No correction needed — this is a normal  
situation. or

Call your service representative.

Readjust squelch control.

Repair or replace speaker wiring.

Call service technician.

No correction needed, this is normal.

or  
Call service technician.

Check manufacturer's installation  
instructions.

Check condition of cable and connectors.  
Repair or replace. If cable/connectors are  
wired to the inside of the set, call your  
service technician.



## Trouble Signs

### TELEVISION INTERFERENCE PROBLEMS

A handbook titled How to Identify and Resolve Radio-TV Interference is available from Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colorado 81009 for \$1.50.

## Probable Cause

TV Set problem.

CB set problem.

Internal malfunction of either CB or TV set.

## Remedy

Install high-pass filter between antenna and back of set.

Install low-pass filter between antenna and back of transmitter.

Call service technician. Refer technician to TVI Handbook for assistance in resolving interference problem.



# Inventory of

# Station Equipment

Name &amp; Type of Equipment

# Serial Number

Date Purchased \_\_\_\_\_

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## This image shows a single sheet of white, slightly textured paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has some minor discoloration or foxing, particularly towards the top edge. The edges of the paper are slightly irregular.



